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Vol IV No 248

24 December 1981

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FEATURES OF APPROVED 1985 BUDGET DRAFT VIEWED

OW240809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 24 KYODO -- Major features of the 1985 national budget draft approved by the cabinet Monday are as follows:

Foreign aid - Japan's official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries in fiscal 1985 is projected at 565 billion yen, up 7.0 percent from the current fiscal year, with special emphasis on aid to increase food production in Third-World countries. The number of foreign students coming to Japan on scholarship programs will be increased to 1,552, up 197 over fiscal 1984.

Defense - National defense expenditures will amount to 3,085 billion yen, up 5.1 percent over the current fiscal year, and 0.98 percent of the gross national product, slightly below the controversial 1 percent figure. However, defense expenses to be paid later will rise to 1,518 billion yen, up 444 billion yen.

Public bonds - The national debt-servicing cost is the largest expenditure item in the 1985 general accounts budget, amounting to 10,224 billion yen, up 11.7 percent. The annual public bond issue expected in fiscal 1985 is 20,640 billion yen, bringing to some 133 trillion yen the total outstanding balance of public bonds to be issued by the end of fiscal 1985.

Research and development - Space research expenses will rise to pay for the launching of broadcasting and technological experiment satellites. Funds are also earmarked for construction of a "JT-60" nuclear fusion reactor and development of a multi-purpose high temperature gas reactor.

Social Security - Health and welfare pension fund payments will rise by 3.4 percent. Public assistance expenses to needy families will go up 2.9 percent.

Education - Government subsidies to private universities and high schools will be reduced by 5.0 percent and 4.7 percent, but elementary school pupils will receive free textbooks for another year.

Local finance - The subsidy ratio for local governments receiving more than 50 percent of project expenses in national subsidies will be cut by nearly 10 percent, increasing the local fiscal burden by 580 billion yen.

ABE OUTLINES NAKASONE-REAGAN SUMMIT AGENDA

OW220815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec 22 KYODO -- Japan will seek U.S. reassurance during the new year Japan-U.S. summit that Asia will not be sacrificed in the planned U.S.-Soviet arms-control negotiations, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Saturday. Abe also said he hopes current trade issues between the two countries would not deflect global cooperation between the two countries. "Japan and the United States should cooperate in global terms, and trade issues should be settled within that framework," he said in an interview with KYODO.

Abe will be accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for the summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan at Los Angeles on January 2. The one-day summit is expected to give the two leaders, who are already on a close "Ron-Yasu" basis, the opportunity to reaffirm the close Japan-U.S. and personal ties.

On substantive issues, Abe said Nakasone plans to outline the Japanese position and expectations for the planned U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations. Abe acknowledged "there is limit" on how Japan would be able to exercise any influence over the outcome of the arms talks but said Nakasone plans to seek Reagan's reassurance that any arms control agreement on medium ranged nuclear missiles would take the "global standpoint." Japan, along with other Asian countries, has expressed concern that the Soviets may remove some of their SS-20 nuclear missiles from Central Europe to the Far East.

The summit meeting, Abe said, will also take up bilateral relations, including defense and the knotty trade problem.

Abe said talks on defense would likely be limited to an explanation of Japan's defense budget for the next fiscal year.

Abe said Japan will tell the U.S. that Tokyo will keep up its efforts to open the market, but a government source said that Tokyo has no plan to pledge any action during the summit conference. "I don't think the prime minister will be taking a market-opening package to the United States," the source said.

Prior to the summit meeting, Abe will have a separate meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz. A senior Foreign Ministry official later said Abe may raise unitary tax, expanded air cargo service, whales, high technology and energy in his talks with Shultz. Whether these subjects would come up for discussion "will depend on circumstances," he said.

NAKASONE HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. SENATOR PERCY

OW211343 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO -- Senator Charles Percy, visiting chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday and called for Japan's continued efforts to correct the current trade imbalance between the United States and Japan, officials said. The 20-minute meeting held at Nakasone's official residence centered on the question of how to solve the friction resulting from the United States' huge trade deficit with Japan, which is expected to reach 35 billion dollars this year.

Nakasone said Japan recently decided to carry out tariff cuts two years ahead of the schedule agreed to under the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations, according to the officials. But, the prime minister added that timber, one of the products of great concern for Americans, is difficult to deal with, and has become a source of headache, they said.

Percy, a Republican from Illinois, told Nakasone that the U.S. has high expectations for the expansion of American exports to Japan of chemical products, fertilizers and medical equipment, not to mention timber. In order to solve the imbalance, it would be necessary to cope with the problem from a viewpoint of "fairness," Percy was quoted as telling Nakasone.

The prime minister expressed concern about the intensified friction between the two trading partners and said Tokyo has taken various steps to rectify the situation, including the establishment of a panel which will seek advice from American representatives and Japanese alike, according to the officials.

NAKASONE, THAI DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSS ASEAN

OW220419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 22 KYODO -- Thai Deputy Premier Phichai Rattakun on Saturday predicted little progress in the Kampuchean problem in the near future but stressed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will continue pressing Vietnam to pull out from Kampuchea. He made the statement in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, officials said.

"It will take many years to solve the Kampuchean problem" stemming from the presence of Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, a Foreign Ministry official quoted Phichai as telling Nakasone. Thailand and other members of ASEAN will patiently continue pressures on Vietnam to withdraw its troops, said the Thai deputy premier, now on an official visit in Japan.

Premier Nakasone assured Phichai of Japan's continued support for ASEAN's Kampuchean policy, the Japanese officials said. Nakasone outlined Japan's stance on Pacific cooperation in economic development, emphasizing private sector vitality and ASEAN's initiatives, officials said. They said the premier pledged that Japan will continue deliberations on tariff cut on boneless chicken in response to Thailand's incessant demands.

ABE HOLDS TALKS WITH ROK COUNTERPART

OW211311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 21 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, in a meeting with his South Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong, said Friday Japan's policy toward North Korea will remain unchanged even after its sanctions against Pyongyang are lifted January 1. The sanctions were imposed in November last year in protest against the terrorist bomb attack by North Korean agents against South Korean Government officials visiting Rangoon a month earlier.

"Japan's stance toward North Korea will remain unchanged. We will deal with the (Pyongyang Government) on a case-by-case basis," Abe was quoted by a Foreign Ministry official as telling Yi in the meeting. Japan does not diplomatically recognize the northern half of the Korean peninsula.

The Seoul Government of President Chon Tu-hwan has asked Japan to move "cautiously" toward North Korea in a response to the Tokyo government decision to lift the retaliatory measures, including a ban on visits to Japan by North Korean Government.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON USTINOV'S DEATH

Kim Message to Chernenko

SK230246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 22 sent a message of condolence to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The message of condolence reads:

Upon hearing the sad news that the Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy F. Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of defence of the USSR, died from illness, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people and to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Dmitriy F. Ustinov was a prominent party, state and military figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state who struggled with all devotion for the growth of the economic and defence potentials of the Soviet Union and defence of the country's security and world peace against imperialism. He made energetic efforts to strengthen fraternal friendship and unity of the Korean and Soviet peoples and Armies.

Though Comrade Dmitriy F. Ustinov passed away, the enormous exploits performed by him for the Soviet party and state, people and Army, will remain long.

O Chin-u Message

SK231040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of condolence to Comrade G.V. Romanov, chairman of the funeral committee for the late D.F. Ustinov. Upon the sad news that the Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of defence of the USSR, died from illness, the message expressed deep condolences in the name of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army to the chairman of the funeral committee, the officers and men of the Soviet Army and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov as a prominent activist of the party, state and Army of the Soviet Union had devoted his whole life to the work for the strengthening of the defence capacity of the country, resolutely opposing the new war manoeuvres of the imperialists and their policy of arms expansion, the message said.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov, it noted, made a contribution to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples and Armies. Although Comrade D.F. Ustinov passed away, the feats performed by him for the Soviet party, state and Army and in strengthening the Korean-Soviet friendship will remain long in our memory, it noted.

O CHIN-U, GROUP LEAVE FOR USTINOV FUNERAL

SK231050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- A government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, left here today by plane for participating in the funeral of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy F. Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of defence of the USSR.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Chun-chu, vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, who are members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov, and Military Attaché G.S. Blanov of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS WREATH TO SOVIET EMBASSY

SK231108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 23 sent a wreath to the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, expressing deep condolences on the death of the Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy F. Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of defence of the USSR. The wreath sent by President Kim Il-song was laid before the portrait of the deceased.

The words "in memory of the late Comrade Dmitriy F. Ustinov" were written on a dark ribbon hanging from the wreath.

Wreaths were also laid before the portrait of the deceased in joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, vice-president; Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; and Comrade Paek Hak-nim, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, who are members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, and Kim Yong-chae, minister of communications, honored the memory of the deceased with a moment's silence and signed the mourners' book.

Officials Visit Embassy

SK240055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2353 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA) -- Commissions and ministries under the Administration Council, central organs and working people's organizations visited the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on December 23 to express condolences upon the death of Soviet Marshal Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of national defence.

Wreaths were laid before the portrait of the deceased in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Fishery Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Forestry, the Educational Commission, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Visitors observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

DFRF MEMORANDUM ON DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH

SK240417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland published on December 23 a memorandum accusing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique of laying a stumbling block in the way of the democratic development of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The memorandum says the present rulers of South Korea have turned South Korea into a huge prison by fabricating fascist laws and repressive machines. Having built the military fascist system after the "October 26 incident," the South Korean military fascist clique malrevised the preceding "laws" under the "Yusin system" of the defunct dictator on harsher fascist lines and enacted many evil laws. They cooked up a new "constitution" which would underlie fascist laws after proclaiming even "emergency alert duty order A" in addition to "emergency martial law" and throwing out a water-tight cordon and then passed through 215 bills in five months.

This means 1.4 bills were fabricated every day on an average including red letter days.

South Korea's military fascist system is maintained with vast and bestial repressive machines.

The South Korean military fascist clique renamed the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" under the "Yusin system" "security planning board" and largely increased the number of staffers and agents to 420,000 (as of 1982) from 300,000. The "security command" with 10,000 staffers and 220,000 agents was reorganized into a dual repressive machine which can perform the function of information-collecting and inspection not only in the Army but among ordinary people, and an "intelligence headquarters" was newly set up in the puppet defence ministry.

The military fascist clique covered South Korea with 12 police bureaus, 194 police stations and 3,117 police sub-stations and booths.

They increased the puppet police that numbered 66,000 at the end of the "Yusin" rule to 150,000 as of May 1984 and plan to steadily beef it up by 1987. The memorandum points out that the South Korean military fascist clique resort to harsh repression and brutal torture of people calling for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism.

In a year or more between the May 17, 1980, violence and October 1981 the South Korean fascist clique walked away 55,000 students for calling for campus democracy, imprisoned 15,000 of them as objects of "protection and inspection" by invoking the notorious "public security law" and pressganged 38,000 to the puppet army "conscription camps." They expelled 112,944 students from 98 universities in three years after the fabrication of the "graduation limit system" in 1980.

Campus suppression has been most harsh this year. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique expelled or disciplined in groups over 10,000 students in Seoul under the pretext of "campus discipline" in an attempt to put down the student struggle against Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous tour of Japan. Repression of workers fighting for vital rights and democratic liberties is being intensified.

The South Korean military fascist clique dissolved the Chonggye clothing workers union and closed down the office and school room of the union by invoking Article 32 of the "law on labor unions" in January 1981. On September 19, 1984, they harshly suppressed clothing workers of the Pyonghwa market in Seoul calling for vital rights and democratic liberties and arrested 100 of them.

Democrats, "former politicians" pressmen, intellectuals and religionists are also subjected to harsh repression. As many as 57,000 people were expelled allegedly for the sake of "social purification" in one year from the "December 12 Army purge coup" in 1979 to 1980 and 30,000 were imprisoned in the same period.

On July 31, 1983 the military fascist clique closed and withdrew licence for 617 publishing houses and 172 kinds of publications on the pretext of "press purification." They imposed jail terms upon 3,600 journalists and editors in 1980 and 120 in 1982 on charges of "lack of definite anti-communist consciousness" by invoking the "basic law on the press."

The fascist junta arrested 800 religionists up to 1983 and executed 60 of them after murderous trials. The Chon Tu-hwan group is making desperate efforts to suppress the movement of the overseas Koreans for democracy and reunification. They fabricated scores of "cases" and executed 200 Koreans overseas and patriotic youths. Overseas Korean Son Yu-hyong's illegal arrest in June, 1981, and death sentence inflicted upon him on charges of his alleged involvement in "round-about spy infiltration case" is one of these instances.

In 1983 alone 166,422 were accused and prosecuted and 143,454 tried at courts of different levels under various kinds of evil laws in South Korea.

The military fascist clique practises barbarous tortures as the basic means of enforcing fascist evil laws. They do not hesitate to commit taegwondo torture, roast chicken torture, Mongolian mutton barbecue torture, aeroplane torture, electrical torture, bamboo needle torture, glow lamp torture, polar-freeze torture, snake torture, nail board torture, and even sexual torture, climax of cruelty.

They have turned South Korea into a dumping ground of fabricated fascist evil laws, showcase of cruel suppressive tools and worst grave of human rights where conscience and truth are ruthlessly trampled down.

The day is bound to come when the South Korean puppets' fascist suppressive system, an outcome of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, will fall down in face of the people's strong resistance, the memorandum emphasizes.

NODONG SINMUN ON SETTLEMENT OF HONG KONG ISSUE

SK220411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial titled "We Hail Chinese People's Victory," which reads in full: A joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong was formally signed in Beijing between China and Britain on December 19. It was signed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Thatcher, prime minister of Britain.

With this, the Hong Kong problem left over by history has been finally settled and the Chinese people have become to recover Hong Kong, an inviolable part of their territory. This is a momentous event in Chinese history and a great victory of the Chinese people.

The Korean people are greatly rejoiced at the settlement of the Hong Kong issue and warmly hail the victory of the fraternal Chinese people. This settlement means that the Chinese Government is to resume her sovereignty over the lost Hong Kong. It is a big stride forward in the efforts of the Chinese people to accomplish the cause of national reunification. The fair solution of this problem provided a reliable guarantee for a prolonged stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and opened a new chapter in the development of relations between the Chinese and British peoples. And one more left-over of colonialism has been liquidated in Asia and the situation has turned favorable for the maintenance of peace in this region.

The fair settlement of the Hong Kong issue is in accord with the desire and demand not only of the Chinese and British peoples but of the Asian and all other peaceloving peoples the world over. Its significance also lies in that it set an example of settling a historical problem through friendly negotiation.

Hong Kong is an inseparable part of the Chinese territory. Its problem cropped up when Britain forced unequal treaties on China to deprive her of Hong Kong under the name of "leased land" in the past. Troops commanded by the British governor-general have been stationed in Hong Kong and the British Government has held its diplomatic right.

The Hong Kong issue is, in essence, a question of terminating the colonial rule of Britain over Hong Kong and restoring China's sovereignty over it. To restore it is an inviolable right of China, a sovereign state. China has bent persevering efforts for a proper settlement of the Hong Kong issue.

First of all, she put forward ways of settling it peacefully on all accounts, taking into full consideration the subjective and objective conditions of Hong Kong. More than twenty rounds of talks were held between Chinese and British Government delegations over the last two years on the initiative of China. Though some difficulties lay in this course, the Chinese side made sincere efforts to seek a proper way of the settlement of the issue, respecting the interest and will of the Hong Kong populace and taking into account the Britain's stand. Thus the difficulties were overcome and a solution was found, which led to the initialling of a Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue in September and it was formally signed this time.

The smooth settlement of the Hong Kong issue has been made possible as the Chinese Government put forward a correct policy and made patient efforts for its implementation. The world public now rejoices at the successful solution of the Hong Kong problem according to a full agreement between the two sides and is satisfied with the Chinese Government's efforts for it.

According to the Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue, China will resume her sovereignty over Hong Kong as from July 1, 1997. This is a very auspicious event.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly declared that it would strictly observe the principle of "one country, two systems" in exercising its sovereignty over Hong Kong. In this connection, the Chinese Government declared that after the restoration of sovereignty over Hong Kong, the present socio-economic system of Hong Kong would not change, laws would remain unchanged in the main, the way of life, the position of its free ports, foreign trade and position of monetary centre would not change and it may preserve and develop economic relations with other countries and regions.

The observance of this principle is fully in the interest of the Chinese people and the Hong Kong populace and is favorable for the development of relations among countries.

When the sovereignty over Hong Kong is restored, a good prospect will open before the Chinese people's struggle for socialist modernization and national reunification. We are convinced that the fraternal Chinese people will register more shining successes in the efforts to accomplish their just cause.

O CHIN-U SENDS MESSAGE TO SRV COUNTERPART

SK220835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, Minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army of Vietnam.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the Armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message wishes the national defense minister of Vietnam great success in his responsible work for increasing the defense capacity of the country.

OPPOSITION MEMBERS DETAINED, RELEASED

OW221037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0948 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 22 KYODO -- Two South Korean opposition parliamentarians who were allegedly detained by security agents for two days returned to their homes Friday night. Kim Hyon-kyu and Hong Sa-tok refused to explain the reason for their brief detention, which took place after they defected to a new opposition party from the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), South Korea's main opposition party, according to their associates.

The Council for Promotion of Democracy, which is forming the new party, claims that the two politicians were detained by security agents of the government of president Chon Tu-hwan. The council, led by dissident leader Kim Yong-sam, has been creating the party with other opposition groups in preparation for a general election expected in February.

YI WON-KYONG RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS VISITS

SK220025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said last night that Korea would be prepared to sincerely answer any call from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to join in project aimed at promoting Pacific cooperation.

The minister who returned home from a tour of four ASEAN members said in a press meet at Kimpo Airport that leaders of the four countries showed positive attitude towards Korea's participation in the efforts to increase Pacific cooperation. During the two-week tour, started on Dec. 6, Minister Yi visited Brunei, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand. He made an unofficial visit to Japan on his way home.

The minister said that Korea would endeavor in the coming days not only to enhance ties with the ASEAN itself but also with its individual members.

NEW PARTY COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION REGISTERS

SK230149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The tentatively named New Korea Democratic Party formally registered the organization of a party preparatory committee with the Central Election Management Committee yesterday. The 122-member party committee chaired by Yi Min-wu, a leading member of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, is promoting the party organization with reinstated opposition politicians. The committee leaders also formed an eight-member special committee in charge of screening chief organizers of local chapters in all 92 constituencies nationwide.

However, the leaders could not name the chairman of the special committee amid factional differences.

The special committee represents a mixture of various factions in the days of the defunct New Democratic Party, but the Kim Yong-sam faction, leading the hawkish CPD, dominates the committee.

2 SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS JOIN NEW PARTY

SK220029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Rep. Paek Chan-ki and Kim Tong-chu, both vice presidents of the minority New Socialist party, and Kim Sang-won, chairman of the NSP central standing committee collectively quit the party to join the tentatively named New Korea Democratic Party yesterday. At the same time, they entered the Council for Promotion of Democracy which has promoted the foundation of the new opposition party with reinstated politicians.

With Rep. Paek's joining in the projected party, the number of incumbent national assemblymen increased to 17 -- 10 defectors from the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, six independents and one from the NSP.

In the meantime, the leaders of the party creation preparatory committee of the NKDP decided yesterday to accept for four days from today the applications of chiefs who would organize local chapters nationwide. The chiefs will automatically become candidates on the NKDP tickets in the general elections expected to be held in mid-February. The NKDP plans to put up candidates in all 92 electoral districts. For the screening of the chiefs, the chairmanship will organize a special committee soon with about 12 senior members of the planned party. It will select the site of the party headquarters today in Kwanghwa-mun or in Yoido, Seoul, a source said.

PARTY MEMBERS CALL FOR SHAKEUP IN LEADERSHIP

SK220033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Fifteen first term lawmakers of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party called for a sweeping shakeup of the party leadership to consolidate DKP unity in two separate meetings yesterday. They gathered to discuss ways of reestablishing solidarity of the party after the blitz and collective defection of 10 lawmakers to the tentatively named New Korea Democratic Party Wednesday.

Eight lawmakers who gathered at the Manhattan Hotel near the DKP headquarters insisted on an immediate convocation of an extraordinary party national convention for the proposed reshuffle. The attendants were Han Kwang-ok, Kim Pyong-o, An Kon-il, Min Pyong-cho, Sin Won-sik, Hong Sung-pyo, Ko Yong-ku and Yi Kwan-hyong.

After the meeting, Han told reporters that "the participants shared the view that the party leadership made meager efforts to unite all opposition forces." "In order to renovate our party structure including the top hierarchy, we resolved to ask for an immediate convocation of a special national convention," he said.

Han also revealed that if the convention was impossible, they would press Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, to organize a special organ to cope with the forthcoming elections slated for mid-February as soon as possible. In case the projected organ is set up, it should be empowered to undertake all affairs of the party, including the reshuffle of key post holders, he asserted.

Meanwhile, seven lawmakers elected in Seoul exchanged their views to widely tide over the worst crisis of the party since its inception in 1981 in a meeting at the Shilla Hotel. The participants were Son Se-il, So Chong-won, Kim Tae-su, Sim Hun-sop, Ko Pyong-hyon, Kim Chae-yong and Chong Chin-ki.

Son, who presided over the meeting, said that "we decided to recommend to our party president Yu that a reshuffle of the DKP leadership be conducted in order to show its new image to the public."

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON USTINOV'S DEATH

BK230714 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Message of condolence 23 December from General Secretary of KPRP Central Committee Heng Samrin, PRK National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, and Council of Ministers Chairman Chan Si to General Secretary of CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Chernenko and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov]

[Text] The Central Committee the Kampuchean People's National Assembly, the PRK Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and all of us have learned with grief of the demise of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense, an outstanding hero of the Leninist party and Soviet state, an outstanding son of the Soviet people, an important architect of the international communist and workers movement, and a tireless fighter for world peace.

Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was a good friend of the Kampuchean people. He always worked hard to strengthen Kampuchea-USSR friendship and all-round cooperation and brought about closer links between our two parties, states, and peoples. His demise is a great loss to the Soviet party, state, Army, and people; to the world's peace-loving people; and to our Kampuchean people. We would like to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and the fraternal Soviet Government, Army and people our greatest regret and deepest condolences.

Bou Thang Message

BK231351 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Dec 84

[National Defense Minister Bou Thang's message of condolence to Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Sergey Sokholov on death of Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov -- date not given]

[Text] I have learned with sadness of the news that Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov passed away on 20 December, 1984. On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to extend to you and to the entire Armed Forces of the Soviet Union the expression of our deepest condolence and sorrow.

Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was the most outstanding military leader of the Soviet Labor, and a courageous champion in the struggle for socialism and peace. The Kampuchean people and the entire Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces will never forget the great service of Comrade Ustinov, who supported the PRK in all fields, particularly in strengthening and expanding the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and close cooperation between the Kampuchean and Soviet Armies.

The demise of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov is a most regrettable and serious loss not only to the Soviet people and Armed Forces, but also to the Kampuchean party, people, and Revolutionary Armed Forces as well as to all of progressive mankind in the world. On this sorrowful occasion I would like to express my most heartfelt condolence to you and to the bereaved family. Please accept my regards.

SOLARZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

BK241134 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] A U.S. congressional delegation led by Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh for a visit to the PRK at 1200 on 24 December.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airpoet were Comrade My Samedi, deputy secretary general of the National Assembly; Mrs Peou Lida, National Assembly member; Comrade (Hem Smoeuk), acting chief of the America and West Europe Department; Comrade Yos Son, chief of the Press Department; and several other Foreign Ministry and National Assembly officials.

CONGRESSMAN MONTGOMERY CITED ON INDOCHINA TRIP

BK240310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] After visiting the three Indochinese countries, Gillespie Montgomery, head of the U.S. congressional delegation, recently commented on his delegation's concern that if Pol Pot returns to power in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people would certainly suffer from another genocide. Montgomery said that the Indochinese countries expressed their desire for better relations with the United States. He added that he would call on the U.S. Government to stop supporting the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries.

VODK ATTACKS MONTGOMERY'S INDOCHINA VISIT

BK210813 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "World Community Is Not Foolish Enough To Approve the Vietnamese-Soviet Strategy of Aggression and Expansion Against Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Montgomery, a member of the U.S. Congress, has just ended his 6-day visit to Vietnam, Phnom Penh, and Laos. Following this visit, Montgomery admitted that he had seen much evidence that the Soviet Union is rapidly increasing its presence in Indochina. He stressed: In Kampuchea alone, the number of Soviet military experts, only about 100 1 or 2 years ago, has now increased to more than 1,000.

He also saw many Soviet experts and military bases in Vietnam as well as many Soviet experts in Laos. Through this visit, Montgomery realized that the Soviet Union is behind Vietnam, that is, the Soviet Union has given all kinds of aid to Vietnam in its war of aggression against the occupation of Kampuchea so as to swallow up Kampuchea into a Vietnamese-controlled Indochinese federation for use as a springboard in its further move to commit aggression and expansion against Southeast Asia in accordance with its regional expansion strategy and its Soviet boss' global expansion strategy. For this reason, the world community, particularly the countries in this region, are very concerned about and are paying great attention to the Vietnamese aggressive war against Kampuchea and the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in this region.

It is, however, regrettable and very ridiculous that, although he has seen everything attesting to the Vietnamese-Soviet presence in Kampuchea, Montgomery did not say a word about the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in this region.

On the contrary, while the world community and all of mankind, including the U.S. Government and people, are condemning Vietnam for its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, massacring the Kampuchean people both in the country and in refugee camps along the border, and for refusing to obey the UN General Assembly resolution demanding total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, which was approved and supported by 110 peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, Montgomery has demanded that the U.S. Government and people stop condemning Vietnam and cease their support for the Kampuchean people's just and correct struggle against the Vietnamese aggression and for the survival of the Kampuchean race. Moreover, Montgomery has tried hard to cover up the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' genocidal acts against the Kampuchean people. He even demanded that the U.S. Government hold talks with Vietnam so as to put a stamp of approval on and accept the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

Did Montgomery believe that in negotiating or dealing with Vietnam he could pull Vietnam away from the Soviet Union? Concerning this matter, the world community is well aware that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have similar aggressive and expansionist ambitions and strategies, that is, Vietnam wants to dominate and lord it over the whole of Southeast Asia while the Soviet Union wants to control Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region so as to advance toward controlling the whole world. For this reason, Vietnam and the Soviet Union need each other strategically. They help and depend on each other. For example, Vietnam has allowed the Soviet Union to use its military bases so that the Soviet Union can expand its influence and launch activities in this region. As for the Soviet Union, it has given all kinds of aid to Vietnam in order to enable the latter to conduct its war of aggression in Kampuchea and annex Kampuchea to an Indochinese federation for use as a springboard for its forward drive. Despite the fact that both of them have faced difficulties both at home and in the international arena, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will never forsake one another nor their aggressive and expansionist ambition and strategies. Thus, Vietnam's maneuvers about its desire to conduct negotiations and to solve the Kampuchean problem are just deceitful propaganda to relax world pressure and to extract itself from trouble for the time being. It is known that Vietnam's diplomatic policy is entirely based on lies and deceit. Vietnam lies not only to the small countries but even to the super-powers, including the United States. Has Montgomery forgotten how Vietnam lied to the United States in 1973?

Thus, the outcome of Montgomery's visit to Vietnam, Phnom Penh, and Laos -- persuaded by Vietnam -- was only to enable Vietnam to use this visit as a subject for its propaganda aimed at legalizing its aggression in Kampuchea. Thus, in making this visit, the U.S. congressional delegation led by Montgomery fell into the Vietnamese scheme aimed at legalizing its aggression against Kampuchea. But the world community, including the United States, is not so foolish as to approve the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. The world community will not approve nor accept the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This is because accepting the Vietnamese aggression is tantamount to approving the Vietnamese regional expansion strategy and the Soviet global expansion strategy in this region. The Vietnamese-Soviet expansionist strategies endanger not only the Kampuchean nation and people but the whole of Southeast Asia and menace the peace security, and stability of the whole world as well as the interests of the Western countries, including the United States and Japan. This is why the world community has jointly adhered firmly to the UN resolutions by condemning the Vietnamese aggression and demanding that Vietnam withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination free from outside interference. Only the Kampuchean people, who are the owners of Kampuchea, have the right to decide their own destiny. Neither Montgomery nor anyone from any other country has the right to decide the destiny of the Kampuchean people behind the backs of or on behalf of the Kampuchean people. After the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops, the Kampuchean people will hold a free general election under UN supervision in order to decide their own destiny by themselves.

PASASON TERMS SRV TREASON TRIAL 'VICTORY'

BK201446 Vientiane KPL in English 0943 GMT 20 Dec 84

["PASASON Hails Vietnam's Appropriate Measures" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, December 20 (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON, discussing the recent court-trial in Ho Chi Minh City, assesses the event as an important victory not only for the Vietnamese, but also for the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, who are putting all efforts to their just cause of socialist building and national defence. The trial of the case of high treason committed by "Le Quoc Tuy-Hai Van Hanh gang," instrument of the Beijing reactionaries, and the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries supported by the U.S. imperialists represented another scouring blow to the enemies of socialist Vietnam.

The court procedure, which involves more than 100 defendants of the high treason charge, represents in the clearest manner the on-going dark schemes of Beijing, Bangkok and Washington aimed at strangling Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Here the paper cites various illegal acts of the enemies, including the smuggling of hundreds of millions of counterfeit dong into Vietnam. The infiltration of saboteurs, the supplying of various war means, the aggressive and provocative acts along the northern border of Vietnam and along the Kampuchean border, and the violation of Lao territory in north-western Sayaboury.

"The Lao people," says PASASON, always stand ready beside the Vietnamese people in the struggle to safeguard their revolutionary fruits as well as to continue socialist building efforts in each of the three Indochinese countries. Moreover, the Lao people have firm confidence that no power whatsoever can obstruct the Vietnamese as well as the Lao and Kampuchean peoples from advancing on their chosen path.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO USSR ON USTINOV DEATH

BK230529 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Message of condolence 22 December from Lao National Defense Minister Khamtai Siphandon to USSR Defense Ministry]

[Text] To the Ministry of Defense of the USSR:

We are grieved by the passing away of Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the Soviet Union. The loss of Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov is a great loss for the party, people, and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. At the same time, it is a great loss for the Lao People's Armed Forces as well as the peoples and armed forces of various countries in the socialist community and peace-loving people throughout the world.

Comrade Ustinov was a staunch, sharp, and strong communist who made many great sacrifices for the cause of the war to defend the great country and, contributed to strengthening the powerful national defense forces and to safeguarding the might of the Soviet Union. The comrade resolutely persisted in the CPSU's correct foreign policy and resolutely checked and repulsed the dangers of war, thus defending world peace.

In this time of incomparable grief, on behalf of the people and people's Armed Forces of Laos, we wish to share the sorrow of the Ministry of Defense, the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, and the family of Comrade Marshal Ustinov.

22 December 1984

[Signed] Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS SRV'S VAN TIEN DUNG

BK220707 Vietiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Dec 84

[22 December greetings message from Lao Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon to SRV Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung]

[Text] To Comrade General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense of the SRV:

Respected comrade minister, on the occasion of the exultant 40th anniversary of the founding of the heroic VPA, on behalf of all the cadres and combatants of the Lao People's Armed Forces and in my own name, I extend warm and cordial salutations and congratulations to you and, through you, our fraternal love and solidarity to the cadres and combatants of the heroic VPA.

The VPA was established on the great President Ho Chi Minh's instructions. Over the past 40 years, led and trained by the Indochinese Communist Party in the past or the CPV at present and by the great President Ho Chi Minh, the VPA -- surmounting obstacles, difficulties, and lofty sacrifices -- has won glorious victories that are rare in the history of the struggle of various oppressed and exploited nations in the world -- that is, it fulfilled the August revolution, defeated two big imperialists -- the French and U.S. imperialists -- accomplished the cause of national liberation, and led the entire country to advance toward socialism, thus directly contributing to opening the way for the collapse of colonialism and neocolonialism.

The VPA has now become a modern and model revolutionary army with an increasingly high level of science and technology. It is, together with the entire people, being faced with a new enemy -- Beijing expansionism-hegemonism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. It has taken an important step in defeating their strategy and expansionism-hegemonism.

During the past nearly half a century, the VPA has always served as an undaunted force and a strong prop for the militant relations among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. It has fulfilled its glorious national and international obligations and won the special respect of all the world's progressive mankind.

The Lao People's Armed Forces are extremely proud of having a valorous companion in arms and a reliable and honest comrade like the heroic LPA -- an invincible army of Marxism-Leninism, patriotism, and proletarian internationalism. We regard all victories won by the VPA as our own.

On this auspicious occasion, I again express sincere thanks to the party, government, people, and fraternal VPA of Vietnam for their precious and honest support and assistance given to the Lao revolution.

May the fraternal VPA score new, greater successes in the cause of building and defending socialist Vietnam and, together with the entire people, fulfill the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress! May the great friendship, special militant relations, and all-round cooperation between the two nations and Armies of Laos and Vietnam last forever! May the comrade minister have good health and record great achievements in your heavy and honorable duties.

Vientiane, 22 December 1984

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VPA CELEBRATION

BK231347 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] The Lao military delegation headed by General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, national defense minister, and LPA commander in chief, arrived by special plane in Vientiane at noon on 23 December after attending the ceremony to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the VPA and to confer the Gold Order -- the highest award of the LPDR -- on the VPA in Hanoi.

Welcoming Gen Khamtai Siphandon and the delegation at Wattai Airport were Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and first vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; General Sisvan Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, chief of the LPA General Staff, and minister of interior; Major General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and director of the LPA General Political Department; and a large number of generals and colonels as well as senior military officers from many divisions and units around the National Defense Ministry.

Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and Col Nguyen Dinh Tran, Vietnamese military attaché to Laos, were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

PASASON DISCUSSES BEIJING-BANGKOK 'COLLUSION'

BK211459 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 21 Dec 84

["PASASON: Thailand Is Playing With Fire" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, December 21 (OANA-KPL) -- The collusion between Beijing and the Thai ultra-rightists is threatening the whole South-east-Asean [SEA] region, says PASASON in an article today. The paper denounces Beijing for using Thailand as a transit point for the supply of arms and ammunitions to the Khmer reactionaries and also to Maoist guerrillas in various countries in the region.

The suspicion and concern expressed by public opinions in several SEA nations are justified by the fact that Beijing and Bangkok have always shared identical views on all regional issues, particularly those concerning Kampuchea and Vietnam, it stresses. Beijing and Bangkok, the paper says, have many things in common, especially their annexing and occupying parts of the territory of neighbouring countries. For their part, the Thai ultra-rightists with Athit Kamland-ek as leader, have never hesitated to let Beijing use Thailand as a springboard for subversive acts against the Indochinese and other countries in the region.

The paper quotes the Thai daily BANGKOK POST as referring to China as the new master of Thailand, and says that the Thai people have every reason to be concerned about the Thai-Chinese collusion given the influence of the Chinese community in Thailand and its role in the productive, commercial and other economic fields. Concern, the paper continues, has also been expressed by public opinions in Bangkok about the future of the Thai market where China is becoming the most dangerous challenger, especially in such items as rice, corn and rubber.

PASASON concludes by saying that Thailand is playing with fire, because in this perilous game of collusion, it will come out the loser.

WPC'S CHANDRA CALLS ON SOUPHANOUVONG, DEPARTS

BK201530 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, December 20 (OANA-KPL) -- During his meeting with Lao President Souphanouvong here yesterday, Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC and head of a visiting WPC delegation, voiced his support for the constant stand of the Lao PDR and the other Indochinese countries in solving problems in SEA [Southeast Asia] and making it a region of peace, friendship and cooperation.

R. Chandra also expressed satisfaction over the result of his visit here and said it would contribute to the struggle for regional and world peace.

For his part, President Souphanouvong welcomed the visit of the WPC delegation, saying that it would encourage the Lao people in carrying out the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party CC. "On behalf of the Lao Government and people, I would like to thank the WPC, and especially you, for having followed and supported the just struggle of the Lao people," he told Romesh Chandra.

Earlier, R. Chandra and his delegation called on Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs. The delegation left here on the afternoon of the same day. Bidding farewell to the delegation at Wattai Airport here were Singkapo Sikhottchounlamani, president of the Lao committee of world peace, solidarity and friendship with the peoples, and other officials.

SITTHI IRKED AT U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S PRK VISIT

BK210919 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and ASEAN officials have expressed dissatisfaction over a planned visit to Phnom Penh by a group of U.S. congressmen, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said this morning.

Speaking at a press conference, he said that ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi had asked the Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C. to convey the displeasure to Mr Steven Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who will reportedly be leading the U.S. team. Sawanit said that ASEAN and the United Nations did not recognize the Heng Samrin regime. Solarz, he said, was a good friend of Thailand and ASEAN and he had always given us support on the Kampuchean issue, particularly in seeking aid for the refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border. "We would like him to take a neutral stand on the matter," Sawanit said.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS SRV SPY TRIAL ACCUSATIONS

BK220256 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Press briefing 21 December by Thai Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri; given at Foreign Ministry]

[Text] In connection with Vietnam's false accusation that the Thai Government or some Thai authorities supported a number of people who were put on trial in Vietnam recently on charges of subversion Sawanit said:

[Begin recording] The foreign minister has asked me to inform you that, concerning the allegations that pertain to Thailand, we have already rejected such accusations once before. The trial has been completed. You will probably have to put the words court procedures in quotation marks because they were not very fair. We have no policy of interfering in another country's internal affairs. This is a clear policy of the Thai Government. We do not have the capability of carrying out such an action, even if we wanted to -- it is too farfetched. This is because we are aware of the administrative system in Vietnam, which is a police state and a communist state. We have never supported such spy missions and never will. [end recording]

VOFA CALLS HANOI TREASON TRIAL 'RIDICULOUS'

BK201700 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Hanoi Fails to Conduct its Propaganda Show Trial"]

[Text] Hanoi's effort to conduct what observers saw as a show trial of 21 dissidents recently in Ho Chi Minh City has completely failed to convince the civilized world that a standardized juridical system still exists in this country. The trial turned out to be a farce when a court appointed defense lawyer denied to guard the dissidents accused of plotting to overthrow the Vietnamese Government, saying it was difficult to defend the accused because of the conclusive evidence against them. The so-called defense lawyer then went even further to confuse his juridical role by announcing that nobody could defend the accused because they were traitors.

Five of the dissidents were later sentenced to death by the Vietnamese Supreme Court, and the rest were sentenced to imprisonment. Never had this kind of ridiculous juridical case ever occurred in civilized countries of the free world where juridical law and procedures are highly respected. Recently, a BANGKOK POST editorial also raised a query on this case. The editorial cited Article 11 of the UN Bill of Human Rights, which provided that anyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense. Not only had the Vietnamese court intentionally overlooked this basic law of human rights, but it had lent a hand to Hanoi government by making the court decision a propaganda show trial in which it alleged the countries considered to be Vietnam's enemies for providing support to the dissidents accused of treason and espionage. [sentence as heard]

It may be interesting to recall once again how the Vietnamese Government infiltrated into Kampuchea and Laos with the stationing of some 180,000 and 50,000 Hanoi troops in those countries respectively. In Thailand, too, frequently enough that Thai authorities heard many communist suspects and defectors talked about Hanoi support of their subversive activities in this country by arming, funding, and providing training. Such a practice is perhaps something Hanoi leaders getting acquainted to and that they thought other countries may follow their suit. [sentence as heard] No, never. Vietnamese leaders should acknowledge that Thailand and other civilized nations always withhold their moral and peaceful gestures toward the world and cannot afford to lose prestiges by assuming such Vietnamese habits.

We would like to extend our sympathy to those 21 dissidents as well as several hundred others who are falling victims in next series of Hanoi propaganda show trials -- the defendants who are unlucky enough that they are presumed guilty before proven. Our great sympathy also goes to the Vietnamese Supreme Court for its inability to act independently in concluding its verdict. The rest of our sympathy is also extended to Hanoi government that it has yet to be put on the top list of world records for its ridiculous court proceedings and violation of the rights of its own citizens.

SPOKESMAN URGES LAO VISIT TO DISPUTED AREA

BK220220 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has assigned Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri to make public that the Thai Government is ready to invite the Lao ambassador to observe for himself the facts of the three villages along the Thai-Lao border at Uttaradit Province. If the Lao vice foreign minister also wishes to observe the facts of the area, the Thai Government will also provide facilities for him to do so. Also, it would be good for him to visit Lao refugees in order to persuade them to return home or take them all back with him. Thailand has sheltered and fed them for a long time already.

By inviting the Lao ambassador and vice foreign minister to observe the facts of the three villages, the Thai Government wishes to show its honesty and sincerity. This is because, although Thailand has already withdrawn all of its troops who were protecting the road construction crew in the three villages and although it did not force the villagers to leave the villages for other areas in Thailand, Lao leaders and the Lao mass media have continued erroneous accusations and have expressed doubts over whether Thai troops still were present in the three villages and whether local villagers were forced to move to Thailand. For this reason Thailand wants the Lao ambassador and the Lao vice foreign minister to be able to observe the facts for themselves.

Regarding the Lao demand that Thailand pay compensation for damage in the three villages, Thailand is not to be held responsible for any damage because the damage was caused by Lao soldiers. This has been verified by villagers who fled from the three villages.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that although Laos has continued to slander Thailand almost constantly, its efforts have been unsuccessful. Most countries do not believe Laos, and they understand Thailand well. Thailand does not want to reply to Lao allegations, regarding them as falsehoods. A mature person does not want to quarrel with a child. Also, Laos will eventually gain a bad reputation for its false allegations. It is to be noted that recently more and more foreign embassies have left Vientiane. Embassies of these countries in Thailand have been charged with the work of the embassies that have left Laos. It is anticipated that next year there will be only 12 foreign embassies in Laos. The number of foreign embassies in Vietnam has also decreased. Responsibilities for these embassies in Hanoi have been taken over by the embassies in Thailand.

Regarding the projected visit of U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz to Phnom Penh, the Foreign Ministry spokesman revealed that Thailand and other ASEAN countries have taken diplomatic initiatives to appeal to the U.S. congressman not to undertake any action that could jeopardize the interests of Thailand and ASEAN. This is because the Heng Samrin government is not legally recognized as the government of the Kampuchean people.

OFFICER PREDICTS VIETNAMESE ATTACK ON AMPIL

BK240125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] A senior Army officer attached to the eastern border yesterday predicted an attack on a Khmer resistance base in Ampil by Vietnamese troops in the near future.

Maj Gen San Si-phen, commander of Burapha Task Force, said there was reported movement of high-powered and heavy weapons and military tanks by Vietnam toward Ampil. Vietnamese troops have also been assigned to gather for intelligence and patrol along the border and there have been clashes between Vietnamese forces and resistance forces under Son Sann, he said.

Maj Gen San said he was told that three units of Vietnamese forces from the 75th Force had recently moved to join another unit at the Eight Border Division and "this clearly indicated that a major offensive by the Vietnamese will start soon." He said he believed Vietnamese troops will not attack by air during the upcoming offensive.

On the situation at Nong Chan in Kampuchea, Maj Gen San said the Vietnamese had moved out of the area but the Kampuchean refugees who had fled to Thailand have remained at the Thai border. He assured that Thai military troops along the border will be able to strike back and defend the border if the war in Kampuchea spills over.

SRV REPORTEDLY OFFERED LAO TROOPS TO AID CPT

BK230118 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Text] Vietnam once offered to send up to 12 battalions of Laotian troops disguised as Thai insurgents to help the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand seize a part of the Northeast, a high-ranking official told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

In an exclusive interview, secretary-general of the National Security Council [NSC], Squadron-Leader Prasong Sunsiri, said the information on the plot by Hanoi and Vientiane to intervene militarily in northeastern Thailand was gleaned from leading CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] defectors who also supplied him with evidence.

The offer to despatch Laotian troops to fight alongside CPT insurgents was personally made by Le Duan, secretary-general of the Vietnam Communist Party, to two CPT Politburo members, Prasit Taphianthong and "Comrade" Phop, who were invited to attend the Fourth Congress of Vietnam's Communist Party in 1976, said Sqn-Ldr Prasong. During the confidential talk between Le Duan and the two Thai communist leaders, Le Duan was quoted as saying: "Since Thailand and Laos have almost identical cultures, if Laos sends one or two divisions of troops to help the CPT liberate Thailand, Vietnam will despatch an equal number of troops to replace the Laotians." The NSC chief said that Prasit did not accept Le Duan's offer outright, but asked to consult first with the party.

He added that later in the same year when two leading Thai communists, Wirat Angkhathawon and Sak Suphakasem, went to Hanoi to ask for some captured American arms left behind in South Vietnam, Vietnamese officials once again tried to pressure Wirat who is also a Politburo member to accept Le Duan's offer. He said that Hanoi would provide arms, clothes and other equipment to the Thai communists if its offer was accepted. Like Prasit, Wirat proposed to consult with the party. The Vietnamese later made attempts through Vientiane to pressure the CPT to change its stance, the NSC chief said.

In early 1978, the Laotian Communist Party invited Prachuap Ruangrat, secretary-general of the CPT's northeastern sector, to Vientiane for a meeting. Prachuap, however delegated Liang Phiromnam to go in his place. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said Le Duan's offer for military intervention in Thailand was again made to Liang by Sali Vongkhamsao, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, during a discussion. He quoted the Laotian as saying that the CPT had been fighting the Thai Government for a long time, but still could not achieve its goal. Sali argued that the Thai communists in the Northeast had been closest to Laos and could collaborate with Laos and Vietnam to gain control of the Northeast first. If the CPT still pursued the Chinese line of thinking, revolution in Thailand will never succeed, Sali was quoted as telling Liang.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said the Laotians even prepared a draft agreement for signing which would allow Laotian troops to come to the Thai insurgents help in the Northeast. But, he said, the CPT after discussing the issue finally rejected the offer and refused to sign the agreement while maintaining their request for weapons from Hanoi. After repeated failures to persuade the Thai communists to accept Le Duan's offer, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong later announced during his visit to Thailand at the end of 1978 that Vietnam had ceased its support for the CPT.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said Hanoi's offer of military intervention carried several conditions, including: that the CPT must pay for the upkeep of the families of Laotian and Vietnamese troops sent to Thailand and Laos respectively; that their families can settle down anywhere in Thailand; that Vietnamese refugees will remain in this country; and that Vietnam and Laos will equally share the usage of airspace and Thai waters. Sqn-Ldr Prasong further disclosed that one socialist politician who had returned from political exile in China told him that he had once met with Pham Van Dong during his visit to Hanoi in 1976. Dong, according to the Thai politician, talked about his plan to enlarge the Indochina federation incorporating Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Thailand.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

BK201050 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] At 1000 today at the government house, Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin, accompanied by Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department Thawiphan Singha, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon on the occasion of beginning his new assignment here. The Soviet ambassador said that he would do everything possible to develop and strengthen closer relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union and that he had studied ways to realize this goal after his appointment to the post a few months ago. He is of the view that the two countries still have venues to expand cooperation in various fields, especially trade, whose volume has increased every year. He also mentioned cooperation in the fields of culture, science, and technology. He suggested that the foreign ministries of the two countries should coordinate more closely with each other.

The prime minister expressed pleasure that the Soviet Government has assigned an envoy with rich experience to the post in Thailand. He agreed with the envoy that the two countries should strengthen cooperation in various fields for the interests of the peoples in the two countries.

EDITOR JAILED FOR COMMUNISM RELEASED ON BAIL

BK220201 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] A newspaper editor held on communist charges was freed on bail last night after more than five months in police detention.

Chatcharin Chaiwat, editor of the MATUPHUM daily newspaper, was released around 8 p.m. after his bail request was approved by police chief Gen Narong Mahanon. The editor was among 22 people arrested in city-wide police swoops on communist suspects last July.

His lawyer, Sutham Saengprathum, reportedly submitted the bail request guaranteed by 375,000 baht worth of assets to Pol Maj-Gen Kasem Saengmi, chief of the Police Department's Special Branch, early this week. Mr Chatcharin had been detained on communist charges for more than five months pending the military prosecutor's consideration of his case.

He said upon emerging from his cell yesterday that he was too tired to make any comments except to say that he felt happy to have been freed. "I used to only interview people and am not very good at giving an interview to others," Mr Chatcharin told reporters before getting into a car.

THACH REMARKS ON CONTACTS WITH U.S. CITED

HK211316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1303 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 21 (AFP) -- Vietnam today said it would respond "favourably" to any U.S. initiative to establish contacts between the two countries. Authoritative Vietnamese sources quoted Foreign Minister Nguven Co Thach as saying. "Vietnam will respond favourably to any positive American initiative."

The statement followed reports from Washington that Hanoi had recently suggested setting up some form of links between the two countries in the absence of diplomatic relations but that Washington had not responded to the Vietnamese proposal.

The Vietnamese sources however said the proposal had come not from Mr. Thach but from a U.S. delegation of the Vietnam Veterans' Association which recently met the Vietnamese foreign minister in Hanoi. The suggestion was to exchange representation, "as the United States and Cuba did before establishing official relations," the sources said. Hanoi has frequently stated its readiness for talks with Washington on a bilateral normalisation.

But the major political obstacle to this is the presence of some 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia to defend a Hanoi-backed government against a resistance coalition supported by China and Vietnam's non-communist regional neighbours.

The normalisation talks were frozen in 1978 as Vietnam prepared to intervene in Cambodia to topple the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge government and Washington moved towards normalisation with China. Vietnam's former ally and now its chief enemy, in the eyes of Hanoi.

A growing number of U.S. personalities have been visiting Hanoi. A congressional team led by Stephen Solarz is due here tomorrow. After the Vietnam Veterans came another bipartisan congressional group led by G.V. ("Sonny") Montgomery (Dem. Mississipi).

(A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said that Mr. Solarz's team would continue their trip with visits to Cambodia and Laos, which is also Vietnam's close ally. The spokesman said the delegation would talk to officials in the three communist-ruled Indochinese countries on "questions of mutual interest," particularly the 2,500 U.S. servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war in Indochina.) Mr. Montgomery's team also visited Laos and Cambodia.

DEATH OF USSR'S DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV MARKED

Condolence Message Sent

BK230845 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text" of 22 December message of condolences from the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR]

[Text] We have learned with boundless grief of the death of Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of defense, deputy of the Supreme Soviet, hero of the Soviet Union, two times Hero of Socialist Labor, and marshal of the Soviet Union.

As a well-known activist of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, Comrade Ustinov made outstanding contributions to the building of the Soviet Union's economy, to the strengthening of its defense capacity, and to the cause of developing militant solidarity among the armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries, one of the decisive factors in ensuring the peace and security of nations.

A close friend of the Vietnamese people, Comrade Ustinov tirelessly fought for the cause of consolidating the solidarity, all-round cooperation, and unbreakable fraternal friendship between the peoples and Armed Forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. He always reserved warm sentiments and extremely valuable support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. Comrade Ustinov's passing is a great loss not only for the Communist Party and the Soviet Union but also for the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam.

On behalf of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the government, and the people of Vietnam, may we extend to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the Soviet Union, as well as the family of Comrade Ustinov our most profound condolences.

Military Group Leaves

BK240318 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] A delegation of the SRV Ministry of National Defense led by Senior General Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense, and chief of the VPA General Staff, left Hanoi on the morning of 23 December to attend the funeral of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the Ministry of National Defense's guesthouse were Comrades Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and director of the General Political Department; Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; Colonel General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defense; and many other generals and high-ranking officers representing various organs of the Ministry of National Defense and the VPA's armed branches and services.

Also on hand were Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to our country, and Colonel Profenchev, military attache of the Soviet Embassy.

State Group Visits Embassy

ON240753 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 24 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation this morning went to the Soviet Embassy to pay homage to the late D.F. Ustinov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of national defence, who died in Moscow on December 20.

The delegation was led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; and Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It included Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and defense minister; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V.C.C.; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C., vice president of the State Council, and head of the Vietnam People's Army General Political Department; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C. and foreign minister; Le Quang Dao and Hoang Tung, secretaries of the party C.C.; Vu Quang, member of the party C.C. and head of its International Department; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Party C.C. and Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union; and others.

President Truong Chinh, chairman Pham Van Dong and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho signed to the mourners' book, expressing the Vietnamese people's boundless grief over the demise of D.F. Ustinov, "a wellknown activist of the Communist Party and State of the Soviet Union and a close friend of the Vietnamese people".

Today, Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, sent a wreath to Moscow for the funeral of the late Soviet marshal.

Atso today, delegations of the party general [as received] committee's International Department, the Foreign Ministry, the Department for Organization and Office of the Party Central Committee, the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Vietnam People's Army's General Staff and General Political Department, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and mass organizations, went to the Soviet Embassy here to pay their last homage to D.F. Ustinov.

COMMIQUE NO 1 ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK211506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Communique No 1 of the Seventh SRV National Assembly Eighth Session]

[Text] On 21 December, the seventh National Assembly of the SRV opened its eighth session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Attending the session were Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders.

At 0830 sharp, the National Assembly held a plenary meeting. National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho delivered the opening speech and directed the meeting proceedings. The National Assembly heard Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on orientations, tasks, and targets for the 1985 socioeconomic development plan; and Minister of Finance Chu Tam Thuc, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the implementation of the 1984 state budget, financial orientations and tasks and the 1985 draft state budget, and the general balance of the 1983 state budget.

CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

BK220431 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 21 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam held its seventh plenum in Hanoi from December 11-17, 1984 to discuss the socio-economic orientation, task and plan for 1985 and district building and strengthening.

The plenum was presided over by General-Secretary Le Duan and other party leaders.

Regarding the situation and the implementation of the state plan in 1984, the conference noted that 1984 is a year when natural calamities struck almost all parts of the country, when the Chinese expansionists stepped up their land-grabbing operations all along our northern border and intensified their multi-faceted war of sabotage against our people, and when our national economy was still handicapped by many imbalances. However, the conference pointed out, the entire party, people and Armed Forces have striven staunchly to overcome all hard trials and made steady progress, the Armed Forces and people have defeated in the first step the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage, maintained political security, firmly defended the northern frontier and obtained inspiring economic achievements.

The whole of the country last year saw a good development of agricultural and industrial production, transport and capital construction. Marked progress was made in the state purchases and control of goods, export value was increased, socialist transformation was pushed ahead and the new relations of production were consolidated. The network of socialist trade was strengthened, the socialist market was better managed and the functioning of the scientific, technical, educational, cultural, medical and social services was also improved. The conference's communique goes on:

"Worthy of note is that in the second half of 1984, initial steps have been taken to improve the mechanism of economic management along the lines of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum. As a result, production has been reorganized and a more rational allocation of responsibilities for economic management has been effected from the centre to the grass-roots, giving more leeway to the grass-roots units to develop their initiative in effectively boosting production and businesses. The government has issued many directives and circulars aimed at stimulating production, giving rise to many new factors and good examples in industry, agriculture, the distribution and circulation of commodities, especially in market transformation and management, and improvement and readjustment of the mode of production and doing businesses.

"Our immediate and long-term difficulty is that major imbalances will persist in many aspects of our national economy, the socio-economic situation in general has not yet firmly stabilized and the tempo of economic development in 1984 was slower than that in the 1981-83 period.

"The seventh party Central Committee plenum worked out the orientations and tasks of the socio-economic plan for 1985, the last year of the 1981-85 five-year plan, the year of preparation for the 1986-90 five-year plan and the year in which we must effect strong and positive changes in the socio-economic situation and the mass revolutionary movement.

"In 1985, we must strive for the satisfactory realisation of the four major socio-economic objectives and other principal targets set by the fifth party congress, so as to gradually stabilize our economy and develop it strictly along the party's line and policy, and at the same time step up preparations for the following five-year plan."

The 1985 state plan must reflect a firmer grasp of the guiding thought and content of the fifth party congress as well as of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party Central Committee plenums.

Under this plan, next year we must concentrate our efforts on boosting agricultural production in which food production will be the number one priority. We must further develop the production of consumer goods for home consumption and export, strengthen the key heavy-industry establishment in service of agriculture and consumer-goods industry, and ensure the development of the industrial-agricultural economic structure with a view to increasing the role of industry as a driving force for agricultural production and the production of consumer and export goods.

In 1989, we have to stabilize and improve one step further the living conditions of the people, first of all the life of cadres, workers and members of the Armed Forces, and at the same time try to increase accumulation to continue building the material-technological bases of socialism.

In 1985, we must improve our management mechanism in all spheres of economic activity, adopt concrete policies and measures to completely switch from the government-subsidized system over to the system of socialist economic accounting and business, strongly promote the initiative and creativeness of all levels and branches of activity particularly the grass-roots, and try to remove all manifestations of lax discipline in economic activities. We should make productivity, quality and economic efficiency, the permanent and important criteria to evaluate the activities in management production and business, attaching particular attention to the capabilities of accumulation for enlarged reproduction and industrialization.

The seventh party Central Committee plenum also decided on the orientations and tasks of building and strengthening the district level.

The plan provides for the building, towards 1990, of comprehensively developed districts, first of all the key districts playing a key role in economic development and national defence, in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives.

Efforts should be made to gradually strengthen the production relations, improve the distribution and circulation of goods, and satisfactorily carry out the transformation and control of the market at district level. Planning must start at the grass-roots to develop their initiative in production and business and to make all the districts real bastions for national defence and security, at the same time, efforts must be made to build firm and strong district party organizations and strengthen the contingent of district cadres.

Hanoi Gives Plenum Details

BK221148 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The fifth CPV Central Committee held its seventh plenum from 11 to 17 December to discuss the orientations and tasks of the socioeconomic plan for 1985 and the task of building districts and strengthening the district level. Comrade General Secretary Le Duan and other comrade leaders presided over the plenum.

The plenum discussed the status of implementation of the 1984 state plan and noted: In 1984, natural calamities occurred in almost all regions of the country, the Chinese expansionists intensified their war of land-grabbing on the northern border and feverishly intensified their multifaceted war of sabotage, and the economy remained unbalanced in many respects. However, due to the stalwart fighting spirit of the entire party, the entire people, and the entire Armed Forces, we surmounted acute trials and continued to advance steadily.

Our Armed Forces and people went one step further toward defeating the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage, firmly maintained political security, firmly defended the northern border, and made encouraging progress and changes on the economic front.

Throughout the country, agricultural production has continued to develop satisfactorily, while industrial production, communications, transportation, and capital construction have also developed. There has been marked progress in procuring and controlling goods; the value of exports has increased; socialist transformation work has been stepped up; new production relations are being consolidated; socialist trade has been strengthened; the socialist market has been managed more satisfactorily in many localities; and scientific and technical work and educational, cultural, public health, and social activities have made progress.

An outstanding feature is that in the last 6 months of 1984, the economic management mechanism began to be improved in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum; production was reorganized; and the division of managerial responsibilities and realization of the basic units' right to take initiative in production and business were carried out one step further.

The government has promulgated many policies and regulations that have stimulated production and given rise to numerous new factors and good models in industrial and agricultural production, as well as in distribution and circulation activities, especially in market transformation and management and in improving and revising production and business methods.

The immediate and long-term difficulties facing our country's economy are: It still suffers major imbalances in many aspects; the socioeconomic situation has not yet been steadily stabilized; the rate of economic development in 1984 was lower than in 1981 and 1983; agricultural production has developed for several years in succession, but not in a really steady manner; the development of industrial production has been uneven among different sectors, with a notable decrease in coal mining; the quality of production and business management has not yet been satisfactory; labor productivity, quality, and efficiency have been low; the consumption of supplies and energy and production costs have increased instead of decreased; market prices and the financial situation have not yet been stabilized; the lives of the people -- especially cadres, workers, and members of the Armed Forces -- are still beset by numerous difficulties; and the negative phenomena in the economy and society have not yet been effectively checked.

The above situation resulted from both objective and subjective causes. The objective causes are that the managerial ability of the production and business machinery has not progressed as required; the material and technical bases of the economy are still small; energy and materials are in short supply; natural disasters occurred in several successive years; the enemy attacked us and took our land along the border, sabotaging us within our country. The subjective shortcomings are red tape and the ills of subsidization, slowly overcoming conservatism, slowly improving organizational and cadre tasks, and weak leadership and operational control which cannot promptly meet the requirements of all sectors and localities.

The seventh party Central Committee plenum set forth the guidelines, tasks, and socio-economic plans for 1985, the last year of the 5-year 1981-85 plan and, at the same time, made preparations for the 1986-90 5-year plan. This is the year when positive and vigorous changes in the socioeconomic situation and the mass revolutionary movement should take place.

In 1985, we must struggle to implement the four socioeconomic objectives and the main targets of the fifth party congress in order to stabilize and develop the economy in accordance with the party lines and policies. At the same time, we must urgently prepared for the next 5-year plan. In establishing the 1985 plan, we should understand even more thoroughly the guiding spirit and contents of the fifth party congress and of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party Central Committee plenums.

The main important points are: to concentrate on the primary agricultural production front -- mainly the production of grain and food products -- to more vigorously develop the production of consumer goods for domestic use and export; to increase the key heavy industry installations in support of agriculture and the industries of consumers goods; and to ensure the development of the industrial-agriculture structure, enabling industry to better play its role of promoting agricultural production and consumer and export goods production. We should stabilize and improve the people's livelihood a step further, especially the livelihood of cadres, workers, officers and combatants of the Armed Forces which must be the unified objective. At the same time, we must struggle to further increase capital accumulation in order to continually build the material and technical bases of socialism.

We must basically complete the socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo and of private industry and trade nationwide, using the appropriate forms and steps; while consolidating and strengthening the socialist economy. In socialist transformation, we must firmly grasp the guideline of combining transformation with construction, mainly using construction; combine the economy closely with national defense, and vice versa; adequately and promptly meet the requirements of consolidating national defense and security; and effectively struggle to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and comprehensively strengthen all the northern border provinces and districts; and be ready to cope with all developments.

We must improve the managerial system in economic activities. We must implement specific policies and measures to completely shift the management based on subsidization to profit-and-loss accounting and socialist business, to vigorously develop the initiative and creativity of all sectors and echelons -- especially the primary installations -- and to overcome disorganization, indiscipline, and liberalism in economic activities. The usual and important criteria for evaluating the activities of managerial control over production and business are productivity, quality, and effectiveness, especially capital accumulation for recycling and expanding production and for implementing national industrialization.

In 1985, we must implement by all means nationwide the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum on the state mastery over the market, the unified state management of grain, strategic materials, and staple commodities, the elimination of black market, contraband, and speculation, and the uniform and steady solving of urgent problems of prices, wages, finances, and cash.

We must renovate planning. In formulating plans, we must ensure the reality and consistency, positively exploit the four resources, and struggle to reach higher rates of development and higher economic results. We must develop self-reliance and self-support, vigorously stir up the revolutionary movement and the collective mastery spirit of the laboring people, cadres, party members, sectors, localities, and primary installations; mobilize the integrated strength of the state and people; encourage the primary installations, localities and sectors to best exploit all the potentials in terms of labor, land, sectors and jobs, and existing material bases; expand economic integration and cooperation; and increase export-import.

Plans must be formulated in the spirit of strictly practicing thrift, swiftly applying scientific and technical progress, paying attention to the quantitative and qualitative norms, increasing the production volume, and raising the effectiveness of investment, labor productivity, and product quality.

Regarding the organization to provide guidance for the implementation of plans, the plenum indicates clearly that the Council of Ministers continues to quickly materialize and institutionalize the contents of the party Central Committee's sixth and seventh plenum resolutions by quickly amending and promulgating some of the economic management policies and systems in order to overcome red tape and the ills of subsidization; to shift to socialist accountability and business; to extend the right of self-government to localities and primary installations; and, at the same time, to ensure unified management control by the central government over the whole country.

We must implement strict and stern measures to practice thrift, oppose corruption and waste, prevent and repel negative manifestations in all domains, and intensify the political and general education of the masses in order to vigorously mobilize the mass revolutionary movement.

The seventh party Central Committee plenum asserted: With the spirit and capability of collective mastery at three levels, with the valuable experiences accumulated while implementing the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution and the 1984 state plan, and with the sense of responsibility and new effort of all sectors and echelons in overcoming difficulties, accelerating production, and improving management, all our party members and people will certainly victoriously implement all the socioeconomic tasks of 1985 and create favorable conditions for the new step of our economy's are under the 1986-90 5-year plan. This is practical preparation for the sixth nationwide party congress and for commemorating the major anniversaries.

The Seventh Party Central Committee Plenum further decided the guidelines and tasks of building districts and strengthening the district level. All sectors and echelons should understand even more thoroughly the vital, strategic position of the district-building task in the building of socialism and the defense of socialist fatherland as a whole. We must build through all means possible the agro-industrial structure, or agro-forestry structure, or agro-fishery-industry structure in the districts with a scope suitable to the conditions of each locality. We must develop agriculture comprehensively and in a specialized and concentrated way and gradually advance toward large-scale socialist production.

There must be a rational management system to create the necessary conditions for districts and primary installations to develop their self-reliance, self-support, creativity, and initiative, and to ensure that districts are really the first level of socioeconomic and administrative management and the planning and budgeting level.

From now until 1990, we must struggle to build more than 400 fully developed districts, especially the targeted districts with positions vital to national defense and economy. In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, we should continually accelerate the task of formulating and amending district plans and the tasks of organizing production and of classifying and assigning managerial authority to districts.

We must vigorously step up the consolidation and gradual improvement of production relations, and the tasks of distribution and circulation; satisfactorily implement the transformation and control of market in districts; formulate plans at the very grassroots level; actually guarantee the primary installations' right to self-government in production and business; intensify the construction of military and security fortresses in districts, build strong and firm district party organizations; perfect the district machinery, and strengthen the contingents of cadres in districts.

GRAND MEETING MARKS VPA 40TH ANNIVERSARY

OW221611 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 22 -- A grand meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this afternoon marking the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army. Present on the presidium of the meeting were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other high-ranking party and state officials.

Also seen on the presidium were Marshal Petrov Vasiliy Ivanovik, head of the Soviet military delegation; Khamtai Siphandon, head of the Lao military delegation; Bou Thong, head of the Kampuchean military delegation; and division general Sixto Batista Stanana, head of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces delegation. Opening the meeting, party General Secretary Le Duan said:

"Over the past 40 years, young Vietnamese, men and women, generation after generation, have taken up arms to join the entire people in defeating the two big imperialists and the hegemonist and expansionist enemy, to regain national independence, and unification and firmly defend the sacred frontier of their homeland. They have also worthily contributed to the discharge of our people's international obligation toward the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples.

"In the light of invincible Marxism-Leninism, under the glorious banner of the Communist Party of Vietnam, surrounded by the people's love and protection and support by the fraternal countries in the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union, and over-over enjoying support and encouragement from peace and justice-loving people across the world, the People's Army together with the other Armed Forces of the people, have inherited and fully brought into full play our ancestors' tradition of fighting against invaders to defend the country. It has given a darker line to the Vietnamese revolutionary heroism, built an outstanding military art and written glorious pages of brilliant exploits in the new era.

"Our party, our state and our people are very proud of our Army which has proved equal to the heroism of our people".

After the main speech delivered by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho read the State Council's decision to confer the "Gold Star" order, the highest distinction of the socialist republic of Vietnam, and on the Vietnam People's Army. This is the third time the Army received this noble award.

State Council President Truong Chinh pinned the order on the Army's flag and said:

"Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh, our Army and the other People's Armed Forces have fought staunchly for 40 years, and together with the entire people, have waged the longest, most fierce and also greatest patriotic war, meeting the most serious challenges in the history of our nation, defeating many professional aggressor armies, including the U.S. imperialist Army, the most brutal of our time, which has huge economic and military potentials, and also the Army of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists, the most vicious enemy of our people. They have won very glorious victories for the independence and freedom of the country and socialism.

"Deeply imbued with genuine patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism our Army and Armed Forces have accepted all sacrifices and hardships and made outstanding contributions to our people's internationalist obligations and to the consolidation of the friendship, militant solidarity and alliance with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples.

"Our Army and Armed Forces are fully worthy of the 'Gold Star' order, the highest distinction of our country, conferred it by the state". "Our party, state and people highly value the patriotism of our officers and combatants who are day and night standing at their outposts to smash all schemes and defeat all acts of the expansionist aggressors in order to firmly defend the national border and fulfil their internationalist obligation".

In his closing speech, Le Duan reaffirmed the great achievements recorded recently by the Vietnam People's Army and expressed his belief that the Vietnam People's Army would successfully fulfil its noble tasks in the time to come, being worthy of the trust of the entire party and people.

Van Tien Dung Speaks

OW221634 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 22 -- The following are main excerpts from General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the minister of national defense at the grand meeting here this afternoon to mark the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army:

Born in the high tide of revolutionary struggle the Vietnam People's Army has under the leadership of the Communist party of Vietnam became the most powerful army in the nation's history. By closely uniting around the party Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, closely collaborating with the people, and continuously developing the virtues of an army of the working class and its glorious traditions, the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces have made active contributions to the victory of the nation's revolution.

The 40-year history of the VPA's fighting and growth is closely associated with the more than half a century of extremely arduous but very valiant struggle for national independence and socialism of the entire Vietnamese people under the leadership of CPV, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh. The forerunners of the V.P.A. were the Red Guards which came into being in the high tide of the Soviet Nghe Tinh uprising, the guerrilla units in Bac Son and Nam Ky (southern Vietnam), the national salvation units, the Vietnam Armed Propaganda Brigade for Liberation, the Ba To guerrilla unit, the Vietnam Liberation Army, and other guerrilla and self-defence units founded in different localities throughout the country in the uprising of the Vietnamese people prior to and during the August 1945 revolution.

With the great victory of the August revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, our Army was renamed National Defence Army and then Vietnam People's Army.

The Vietnamese People's Army is an army of the people, by the people and for the people and will remain so for ever. The V.P.A. draws its strength from the boundless capabilities of the Vietnamese working people now exercising their mastery over the whole country under the party leadership, from the tradition of heroic struggle against foreign aggression through a millenary history, a tradition which has been brought to a new and higher level by the party. This is the strength of the new social regime, the regime of the people's mastery and of socialism, that is also the strength of the militant solidarity and special friendship between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who are living together on the Indochinese peninsula, the strength of the support and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, first and foremost, the people and Army of the Soviet Union and of the three revolutionary currents in the new era".

Thanks to these factors, the VPA and the entire people have defeated many big and brutal aggressive forces possessed of powerful economic and military potentials such as the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and fulfilled their sacred national tasks and their noble internationalist obligation toward the revolutionary cause of the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples....

On this occasion, we extend our sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, people and Army of the Soviet Union, to the parties and peoples of other fraternal socialist countries, for their big and valuable support and assistance, full of internationalism, to Vietnam's protracted struggle.

We deeply thank the parties, peoples and Armies of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea who have sided with the Vietnamese people and Army in the struggle against the common enemies and are bound to us by close, unblemished and enduring solidarity and friendship.

We are specially grateful to the Kampuchean and Lao mothers who have surrounded the Vietnamese Army volunteers with so much love and care, regarding them as their own sons and daughters.

We sincerely thank our friends throughout the world for their persistent and unwavering support and assistance over the past decades to the just struggle of our people and Army.

The decisive factor for all victories of the Vietnamese revolution and the Armed Forces and people is the party leadership. The party has firmly grasped the revolutionary and scientific character of Marxism-Leninism, judiciously applied it to the country's practical conditions and correctly and creatively charted the revolutionary line. It has broadly carried out the ideological and organizational work, brought into fully play the tradition of struggle against foreign aggression and the people's right to mastery of the country, combined the strength of the nation with that of the era in order to create the biggest possible aggregate strength, victoriously wage the people's war, defeat all aggressors, liberate the nation and firmly defend the fatherland's national independence.

The party has always upheld the banner of national independence and socialism and defined the correct tactical and strategic line, methods and steps of the Vietnamese revolution in the light of the demands in each stage of the struggle. It has correctly and creatively charted the military line in different stages of the struggle for national liberation and defence as well as in the building and consolidating of national defence.

It has successfully solved problems relating to the art of leadership in the revolution and the people's war, as well as defined the [correct] military art thus constantly moving the revolution forward and bringing our people's war to great victory.

The party's military line and art are characterized by the spirit of offensive and a correct combination of the political line of the vanguard party which the strength and creativeness of the working masses aimed at creating the invincible strength of the Vietnamese revolution and the revolutionary war.

The objectives and ideal of our party and people are also the objectives and ideal of the VPA. Our cadres and soldiers have demonstrated their loyalty to the country and the people by their absolute submission to the party leadership and their firm determination to work with self-abnegation for the party's noble revolutionary objectives.

The party has successfully solved the problem of building a revolutionary Army and the People's Armed Forces in the conditions of a colonial and semi-feudal country with a backward agriculture which was predominantly small-scale production, a country which rose up to fight for national independence then continuously carried out long and hard revolutionary struggle against aggressive wars waged by enemies much bigger than itself, which had a modern industry and professional armies, in order to defend its national independence and build a new society.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee we have learnt many lessons in building and fighting over the past 40 years. The Vietnam Army's military tradition and art have been inherited, taken to a new high and perfected in the defence of the socialist homeland against the enemy.

"It has been a very fine tradition of our Army to develop the spirit of independence and sovereignty as well as the sense of self-reliance and creativeness in solving all questions in the process of national construction and defence. At the same time, great attention has been paid to learning from the experiences of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Army.

"Experiences has shown that on the basis of the masses' boundless strength and with the parties centralized leadership and with the close coordination of various branches under the party's unified leadership and within the system of people's mastery and state management, we can create the greatest aggregate strength for the people's national defence and the people's war to defend the homeland, and take the initiative in coping with all contingencies.

"Our experiences have also shown that in the present period of transition from capitalism to socialism on the world scale, the force of revolution in each country is closely linked to the force of the revolution of the era. Therefore, in their liberation wars, in their war for national defence as well as in their national defence, all revolutionary nations and all revolutionary armies have to attach importance to international solidarity, and to give mutual support and assistance.

"In the world, the situation has become extremely tense and complicated due to the U.S. adventurist and war-mongering policy of frantically stepping up the arms race and preparing for a nuclear war on an unprecedented scale, including the gradual militarization of the outer space, in order to change the strategic military equilibrium in their favour.

The U.S. imperialists have continued with the deployment of their medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, strengthened the NATO, strengthened their alliance with the Japanese militarists and the South Korean reactionary forces as well as their collusion with the Chinese expansionists. Moreover, they have speeded up the formation of a military alliance in Asia and the Pacific. They have conducted counter-revolutionary attacks, causing many hot spots in various regions: the Caribbean, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, etc. All this is directed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole from the West and the East, and aimed at countering the three revolutionary currents and the forces of peace all over the world.

"The Vietnamese people join the world people in vehemently condemning the U.S. imperialists' dangerous acts and are determined to stay the warmongering hands of the imperialists and international reaction. We strongly support the statements made by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and president of the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which demonstrate, the Soviet Union's principled, consistent and well-meaning stand as well as its responsibility toward the destiny of mankind and peace in the world. We fully support the necessary measures taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order not to allow the war-mongers to gain military superiority.

"We strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression and occupation of Grenada and their intervention in Nicaragua, El Salvador and many other countries as well as their threat against Cuba. We firmly support the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"Southeast Asia is one of the hot spots in the struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces, between peace and war. The three Indochinese countries are facing vicious attempts of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

"Yet, history has proved that no aggressive forces can subdue the three countries on the Indochinese peninsula. The revolutionary forces of these countries have now become stronger than ever before. History has turned a new page. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have become the masters of their countries, are united more closely than ever and are determined to firmly defend their independence and freedom gained with the blood of many generations.

"Over many years, China has not changed its strategy and tactics toward Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

"We are in a situation marked by the co-existence of peace alongside the increasingly serious schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The Vietnamese revolution must at the same time carry out the two strategic tasks by the fifth party congress, namely to successfully build socialism and stand ready to firmly defend our socialist homeland.

"Since April, Beijing has escalated its war provocations against Vietnam to an extremely dangerous extent by barbarously shelling the six border provinces of Vietnam, using a large force of its regular army to conduct nibbling attacks against our country and occupy a number of our hills. While stepping up its multifaceted war of sabotage, China is actually trying to grab piece by piece of our land in execution of its plan of expansion, wear out our forces and put us in a permanent state of war in order to prevent us from concentrating efforts on national construction, and also to create conditions for a future large-scale war of aggression against our country.

"The Chinese reactionaries' acts and manoeuvres are closely combined with their hirings' acts of sabotage, subversity and land-grabbing against Kampuchea and Laos. We affirm once again that Vietnam highly cherishes peace and needs peace to rebuild the country after decades of war. We always treasure the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China and wish to have a normal neighbourly relationship with the People's Republic of China based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, of non-violation of each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and doing no harm to other countries. We stand for the peaceful settlement of all disputes between countries, and for the political dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in order together to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

"The whole world is aware that Vietnamese [as received] had to pay a high price for its independence and freedom, therefore, the Vietnamese people are determined to defend their independence and freedom at all cost. The fifty party congress has pointed out that 'while the task of building socialism is the foremost task, we cannot neglect for a moment the task of consolidating national defence and defending the homeland".

We are determined to deal return blows at all acts of aggression from any direction in order to firmly defend the independence of our homeland and the people's peaceful work in socialist construction.

We are determined to punish all acts of war escalation committed by Chinese troops in the form of a land-nibbling war along the border, to foil their scheme of penetrating into the Vietnamese land, to smash their multi-faceted war of sabotage and stand ready to defeat a largescale war of aggression, while continuing to fulfil our internationalist obligation toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

The Vietnam People's Army must fulfil its task as the mainstay of the people's national defence and the people's war to defend the homeland, and to fulfil its duties in economic development to build the country. Tempered and growing up through 40 years of revolutionary war, the Vietnam People's Army has together with the entire people defeated all the aggressors. Today, it has become stronger than ever. As party General Secretary Le Duan put it, the VPA is "an invincible People's Army" and "one of the fundamental factors" for firmly defending the homeland and ensuring that the people will be forever able to live in independence and freedom.

Our Army is determined to act upon the teaching of beloved president Ho Chi Minh: "Our Army is loyal to the country and devoted to the people, is ready to sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the homeland and for socialism. It will fulfil any task assigned, overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy".

Vietnam will for ever remain a firm outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. Our Army will for ever remain the heroic army of a heroic people".

CPV ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON VICTORY CELEBRATION

0W220759 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi Dec 22 -- The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee has issued an instruction on the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The instruction says:

"The victory over fascism is the greatest historic victory in the 20th century after the October Socialist Revolution, won with the great and decisive contribution of the Soviet Union, the first socialist country. The Soviet people and Army led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and armed with the invincible strength of the new regime, fought valiantly, crushed the fascist aggressors and freed mankind from Nazi occupation. The international communist and workers movement, and all nations and anti-fascist forces have taken part in this great battle and, together with the Soviet Union, defeated the cruel enemy of mankind".

"This victory marks a historic turning point of global significance. It has defended the first socialist state, weakened an important section of imperialism, tilted the balance of forces, created favourable objective conditions for a new revolutionary upsurge against imperialism and colonialism and laid the groundwork for the three revolutionary currents of our time. Thanks to this victory, the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party, have seized the opportunity and risen up in arms to seize power and set up their revolutionary administration in the whole of their country".

The instruction points out that the celebration of V-Day is also an occasion for the Vietnamese people to express their gratitude to the Soviet people and the PCSU who have the greatest sacrifices for their homeland and also for the whole progressive mankind, including the Vietnamese people.

On this occasion, meetings, talks and other celebrations will be held in Hanoi and major cities and provinces across the country.

SOCIALIST MILITARY ATTACHES GREET VPA DAY

OW211143 Hanoi VNA in English 0901 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 20 -- Military attaches of Socialist embassies in Vietnam paid a visit to the Defence Ministry here yesterday on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (Dec. 22).

Colonel Petur Bosev, Bulgarian military attache, on behalf of military attaches of the socialist countries in Hanoi, warmly congratulated Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung and asked him to convey their greetings to the entire officers and soldiers of the V.P.A.

He extolled the resounding victories of the V.P.A. over the past 40 years in the struggle against the French colonists, the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces for national independence and reunification. "The V.P.A. has become a powerful factor in the consolidation of peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole," he stressed. In conclusion, he wished the V.P.A. ever greater successes in national defence and construction.

In reply, General Van Tien Dung thanked the fraternal socialist countries for their valuable support and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people, especially the Armed Forces, over the past 40 years and reiterated Vietnam's firm determination to promote their militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with the armies and peoples of other fraternal socialist countries.

DEFENSE MINISTRY HOSTS VPA DAY RECEPTION

OW231103 Hanoi VNA in English 0949 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 22 -- The Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence gave a banquet this evening on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army.

It was attended by State Council President Truong Chinh and many high-ranking party and state officials.

The foreign guests included the military delegations of the Soviet Union headed by marshal of the U.S.S.R. Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, of Laos by General Khamtai Siphandon, of Kampuchea by Bou Thang, and of Cuba by Division General Sixto Batista Santana, members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches of foreign embassies in Hanoi. Representatives of soccer teams in the SKDA tournament were also present.

LE DUAN RECEIVES FOREIGN MILITARY DELEGATIONS

0W231047 Hanoi VNA in English 0938 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 22 -- Vietnamese Party and state leaders today received at the Presidential Palace the visiting Soviet, Lao, Kampuchean and Cuban military delegations which have been here for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army.

Present on this occasion, on the Vietnamese side, were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC and minister of defence; General Hoang Van Thai, member of the CPVCC and vice defence minister; General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPVCC, vice minister of defence and chief of the V.P.A.'s General Staff; Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Guang, vice defence minister; and Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

The guests included the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and commander-in-chief of the Soviet Army; the Lao Army delegation led by Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence; the Kampuchean delegation led by Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence; and the Cuban Army delegation led by division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the party C.C.'s Military Commission.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom, Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran, Cuban Charge d'affaires A.I. Petro Luis Fornell and others were also present at the reception.

General Secretary Le Duan warmly welcomed the guests and said that all the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people over the past years in their liberation struggle and national construction "have closely linked with the great, selfless and effective assistances of the Soviet Union, with the solidarity and special co-operation among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the wholehearted assistance of the Republic of Cuba".

He also expressed his gratitude toward the parties, states and peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and Cuba for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past as well as at present.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov expressed his joy at the achievements recorded in various fields by the Vietnam People's Army, and wished the Vietnamese Armed Forces still greater successes in their noble missions.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

This morning, the Soviet, Laos, Kampuchean and Cuban Army delegations paid floral tribute at the Mai Dich cemetery in Hanoi, in company with General Le Trong Tan, Lieutenant Generals Phung The Tai, Tran Sam, Vu Xuan Chiem and Le Quang Hoa.

HOANG TUNG, NGUYEN VINH RECEIVE LATVIAN GROUP

OW211123 Hanoi VNA in English 0844 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 20 -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here Wednesday a delegation of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic (L.S.S.R.) led by V. Kruimin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, which has come here for the Latvian days in Vietnam. Present on the occasion were Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. friendship association, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

At a ceremony held here the same day, authorized by the Council of Ministers, Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, conferred Vietnam's friendship medal on Latvian artistes who have made a performance tour of Vietnam in honour of the Latvian days.

It was attended by Nguyen Khanh Toan, Trinh Ngoc Thai, and Vu Anh Tuan, vice presidents of the association, and I. Yuriskiy, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi.

HOANG VAN THAI GREETS CUBAN MILITARY GROUP

OW211133 Hanoi VNA in English 0908 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 20 -- A delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba led by division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the party C.C.'s Military Commission, arrived here today to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army.

It was welcomed by Gen. Hoang Van Thai, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice defence minister; Lieutenant General Le Quang Hoa, vice defence minister; Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and deputy head of the V.P.A.'s General Political Department; Lieutenant General Dang Kinh, deputy chief of the V.P.A.'s General Staff; and many other senior officers.

VPA DECORATED WITH LAO NATIONAL GOLD ORDER

BK201241 Hanoi VNA in English 1708 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 19 -- A grand ceremony was held here today by the visiting delegation of the Lao People's Army to confer the National Gold Order, the highest distinction of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the Vietnam People's Army and the Itsala Order and the Phila Athan Order, First Class, on several high-ranking officers of the V.P.A.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and Vice President of the State Council Le Thanh Nghi. General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the Lao party C.C., vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defence, and head of the Lao delegation, pinned the National Gold Order on the V.P.A.'s "Victorious Army Flag". He said:

"The Lao party, Government, people and Armed Forces highly value great achievements recorded by the Vietnam People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam over the past 40 years, and its great valuable assistance to the Lao revolution in the spirit of proletarian internationalism." He wished the V.P.A. ever great successes in building and defending Socialist Vietnam.

On behalf of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces, General Van Tien Dung expressed sincere and profound gratitude to the fraternal Lao party, Government, people and Armed Forces conferment of the noble decoration. He wished the militant alliance and special friendship between the parties, governments, armies and peoples of Vietnam and Lao ever-green and ever-lasting.

A meeting was held at the First Military Zone this afternoon by its command in honour of the Lao guests. Present at the meeting were General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party C.C., head of the V.P.A.'s General Political Department; Lieutenant General Dam Quang Trung, member of the party C.C. and commander of the military zone, and other senior officers. Earlier this morning, the Lao military delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called at the late president's residence and office.

VAN TIEN DUNG, OTHERS ATTEND VPA CEREMONY

0W211131 Hanoi VNA in English 0854 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 20 -- The Command of the Hanoi Military Zone held a ceremony here yesterday to mark the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (Dec. 22) and receive the Ho Chi Minh Order, a high distinction conferred by the party and state on the Hanoi Armed Forces. Present at the ceremony were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence. Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; Le Van Luong, member of the party C.C. and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Tran Vi, member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; and others.

Addressing the ceremony, Major General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi Military Zone, reviewed the zone's growth and achievements over the past 40 years. He brought out the resounding exploits made by the Hanoi Armed Forces and people on the first days of the anti-French war of resistance as well as their considerable contributions to the great patriotic war against U.S. aggression for national liberation. Thanks to their merits, he said, the party and state have decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order and other high honours on 28 units and 311 individuals of the Hanoi Military Zone on the occasion of the V.P.A.'s 40th anniversary.

Taking the floor, General Van Tien Dung, acclaimed the Hanoi people and combatant's achievements in construction and defence over the past 40 years and urged all officers and soldiers of the Hanoi Military Zone to join the Hanoi population to make Hanoi a pacesetter for the country's cause of socialist construction empowered by the State Council, General Van Tien Dung pinned the military order, first class, on the "Determined to win flag" of Regiment X, a hero unit of the Hanoi Military Zone, and conferred the same distinction on Major Generals Lu Giang, Phi Trieu Nam and Ta Dinh Hieu, senior officers of the zone.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY VIEWS 'SOUTH-SOUTH' DIALOGUE, AID

BK210509 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is ample scope for a meaningful South-South dialogue. This is the clear message that emerges from the joint communique issued by the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and the president of Mali, General Moussa Traore. The Malaysian prime minister has completed his visit to three countries in north Africa -- namely Egypt, Libya, and Mali, as well as having a brief stopover in Tunisia. Although they are far apart in terms of physical distance, Mali and Malaysia have very close ties. Both Malaysia and Mali are Islamic nations, and they had been under European colonial rule. In foreign policy, there is much similarity of outlook. Both states support the just cause of the Palestinian people and the speedy grant of nationhood to Namibia. Mali also supports the Malaysian stand on Antarctica and the concept of treating that icy continent with its immense resources as the common heritage of mankind. The two governments have committed themselves to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among Third World countries.

For a long time, the general opinion seem to be that dynamic development could only occur if aid and investment willed from the affluent North to the developing countries of the South. The Malaysian prime minister's view is that among developing nations themselves there is plenty of scope for mutual assistance. Indeed there are numerous instances of clear failures having occurred in aid and development projects funded by Western nations. Many of those projects depended on equipment and expertise that were more suited to the donor nations than to the recipient nations. Also the motives with which the assistance was given were highly objectionable. As these weaknesses did not occur when a relatively affluent first world nation helps a less fortunate country's small-scale projects, it is with that sincere aim of helping the smaller Third World nations that Malaysia in 1980 had launched the Malaysian technical cooperation program. The objective is to assist the smaller nations, many of which do not have powerful economies, to pull themselves out of poverty and low living standards. At the same time they are determined to give their peoples a better way of life. Many of these developing nations are [words indistinct] do not see of a few big nations to whom they sell their primary products, to have compound their difficulties the terms of trade of [words indistinct] them so much that world export earnings have fallen steeply. Imported goods are still very costly.

Malaysia, in its economic assistance programs, does not have ulterior motives. It is not a superpower nor a middle power, anxious to establish military bases and centers of subversion. In the words of the Malaysian prime minister, it has no territorial ambitions nor does it seek to manipulate or control the destiny of other nations. Malaysia has set the example by extending the hand of fellowship and goodwill to the nations of north Africa, and this era of instant communications we cannot any longer regard Africa as far away from Southeast Asia. All nations are very much involved in one another's welfare and well-being.

SINGAPORELEE REELECTED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

BK230817 Singapore Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] The People's Action Party has been returned to power with an overwhelming majority. It won all but two seats in the expanded 79-member parliament in yesterday's general elections. The oppositions seats went to Mr Chiam See Tong of the Singapore Democratic Party in Potong Pasir, and Secretary General of the Workers Party Mr J.B. Jeyaretnam who retained his seat in Anson.

Several victory rallies were held by newly elected members of parliament today. Among them were the MP for Geylang West Mr Teh Cheong Wan, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, and Dr Richard Hu in Kreta Ayer. The MP for Bedok, Mr S. Jayakumar, speaking to reporters during a victory parade, said he did not view the percentage drop in the votes cast for him as a tremendous disappointment, but he pointed out it would have to be analyzed in great detail.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON DEBT RESTRUCTURING

HK230047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday [22 December] said that agreement has been reached with the Philippines' official creditors for the restructuring of \$1.1 billion in official credit for foreign governments. Virata said that the country's official debt with the Paris Club creditors would be restructured over a 10-year period to start March 15, 1985, until March 1996. Virata said that the first payment to the official creditors will only be made on March 15, 1991. He said that the creditor countries were expected to send in the restructuring documents covering the \$1.1 billion official credits for review. However, formal negotiations would only start in February next year, in view of the unavailability of facilities. Virata said that these facilities would only be made available some time in February.

Virata also said that the country's short-term indebtedness, estimated at \$16 to 60 million, would be settled. He said that maturities on medium and long-term debts will be paid to a number of countries which gave additional credits. The prime minister arrived at 1500 yesterday from his 2-day Paris Club meeting.

MARCOS VIEWS BALANCE OF TRADE PROSPECTS

HK240037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday [23 December] that the country can look forward to a more favorable balance of trade in the near future, with the increase in exports and decline in imports over the past 11 months, due to the government's stabilization measures. Exports were projected to grow by 5.9 percent this year, but from all indications the export performance is going to be much better. He said that from January to November alone, total exports increased by \$370 million from a level of \$4.5 billion during the same period in 1983. This means that exports increased by 8.2 percent to \$4.9 billion during the past 11 months this year.

MARCOS HOLIDAY MESSAGE FULL OF OPTIMISM

OW211325 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Dec 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The measure of stability that the country has started to obtain promises a productive and continuing recovery in the coming year. This assessment is contained in the president's holiday message to the country and here is part of the president's message.

[Begin Marcos recording] But no one, remembering what it was like in our country a year ago, can possibly doubt now the real progress we are making toward recovery, and the measure of stability we have attained. And what we have learnt in these past years of the kinship and community that sustained our nation, these two are what we need to nurture in this present time of reconstruction and recovery. Crisis and tragedy have struck in our midst, yet the ship of our nation moves on and shall move proudly onward. In that knowledge we have much to be thankful for, and very much, too, to inspire in us resolve and dedication. [end recording]

ALLEGED ASSASSIN OF CESAR CLIMACO ARRESTED

HK240039 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] The military has arrested the alleged assassin of opposition leader Cesar Climaco, mayor of Zamboanga City. Newspaper reports say the suspect was identified as Nasser Jadji, a Muslim and a relative of Zamboanga policeman Rizal Alih, who was himself killed by unknown gunmen in an ambush near a Zamboanga militia checkpoint last October. According to the reports, investigations suggested Climaco may have been killed by a group close to Alih, because the group supposedly suspected Climaco of involvement in Alih's death. Officials were not available for comment on the report, because of the weekend recess.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN FOR ENERGY PROJECTS

HK210945 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The Asian Development Bank [ADB] has approved an \$85 million loan for 3 technical assistance grants to the Philippines. The financial and technical assistance will support a wide-ranging project covering three important aspects of the country's energy needs. These energy requirements include petroleum refining, coal-mining, and shipping. The government's Philippine National Oil Company is the borrower, with four of its subsidiaries [words indistinct] agencies for the project. Completion is scheduled for the end of 1988.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES SOVIET AIR INTRUSIONS

HK240137 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Dec 84 p 6

[Editorial: "The Russ Violations"]

[Text] One shudders at thinking of possibly grave consequences from the reported intrusions by Soviet spy planes into Philippine airspace. And it is not only because of the fact that Soviet aircraft are far more superior to those of the Philippines in terms of numbers and technology. But that it is also of general knowledge that the Soviets are bent on expanding their present economic and political spheres of influence to cover non-aligned nations. That Philippines Air Force planes have promptly chased off the intruders is of little relief. Likewise are the notes of protest over the incidents that are regularly dispatched by the foreign ministry. For the Soviets have consistently displayed their utter disregard for world opinion, as exemplified by their invasion of Afghanistan, whenever they set their minds on acquiring new territories under the excuse of protecting their own national security.

It should be noted that the Soviets do not take lightly intrusions over their own airspace. One has but to recall the events that led to the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines commercial flight late last year to find this out. Yet, the Soviets also seem to have no qualms about violating other countries' air spaces if only to advance their intelligence and assessment of the latter's military capabilities. Neither do they feel criminally liable for violating territorial waters of their neighbors. In fact, the Philippine Navy has yet to make it public and official, but suspected Soviet spy ships disguised as oceanographic research vessels have also entered Philippine waters on several occasions. Clearly, the Philippines is in no position to fully and adequately protect itself from Soviet incursions on its privacy. Nevertheless, it can impose just demands on the Soviet to refrain from further violations of airspace and territorial waters. The country, in fact, can do well without trade and assistance from the Soviet Union. The Soviets know this only too well. It is just that the Philippines may not be flexing the right muscle that should be used on a bully like the Soviet Union.

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DATE FILMED

Dec 26 1984

